

OFFICE of the HIGH COMMISSIONER for INDIA.

INDIA HOUSE,
ALDWYCH,
LONDON, W.C. 2,

From the High Commissioner for India, London,
To the Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education, Health, and Lands, New Delhi.

E. S/253/13.

2nd March, 1933.

Sir,

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a Report for the academic year ending 30th September, 1932, on the work of the Education Department of the High Commissioner's Office, prepared by Dr. Quayle, the Head of the Department.

2. A study of Dr. Quayle's Report discloses features both welcome and unwelcome in the record of Indians who have come to the western world for purposes of study. The most welcome feature, in Sir B. N. Mitra's opinion, is the great measure of success which has been won by students working in the superior faculties for senior degrees. Thus, 12 Indians qualified for the high professional medical distinctions of F.R.C.S. or M.R.C.P., England, four obtained the Doctorate in Science, and no less than 51 were awarded the degree of Ph.D. in various branches of learning and research, results which are a striking tribute both to the students themselves and to the soundness of their former instruction. The High Commissioner has personally satisfied himself that the British universities are most willing to accept for research and higher studies Indians who have qualified themselves for such work in their own country, and that such students, as a general rule, respond to the facilities accorded to them with credit to themselves and to the country of their birth and early training.

3. Sir B. N. Mitra has no doubt that it is students of this senior type, whether they leave India with scholarships or without, who are likely to repay with interest in future life the capital expended on their overseas studies. He has also, by reason of a year's further experience, been confirmed in his earlier opinion that it is a positive disadvantage to India that students should leave her shores who have no sufficient educational, financial and physical resources to enable them to profit fully from advanced courses of instruction. To his own knowledge there are over-many Indian students whose journey in this country has been unprofitable, either because they were from the outset inadequately qualified by preliminary training or because of failure of health or financial backing. Specific evidence of the latter is given in paragraph 149 of Dr. Quayle's Report, whence it will be seen that it was necessary during the year to arrange for the repatriation of no fewer than 24 destitute students. Cases of serious illness, in particular tuberculosis, are also all too common, and once again the High Commissioner would emphasise the great importance of a strict medical examination before young men and women are sent from India to very different conditions of life and climate. Lastly, as regards educational qualifications, parents and guardians would be well advised in every case carefully to ascertain whether

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their children and wards have exhausted all the opportunities for study already available in India, or at least whether their attainments are adequate to enable them to profit from a specific course of study abroad, before permitting or encouraging them to cross the seas.

4. Economic conditions being what they are, it is somewhat remarkable that, as indicated in paragraph 150 of the Report, the total number of Indian students in the United Kingdom has not materially declined. Indeed, the High Commissioner has received a slightly larger number of applications from students desiring admission to educational institutions, and his officers were able to arrange a slightly greater number of admissions than in the previous year. Such applications necessarily involve much correspondence by letter and telegraph, and many interviews, and for this reason, and for the still stronger reasons adduced in paragraph 153 of the Report, it is highly desirable that admissions successfully arranged should not be surrendered except in the event of over-riding necessity. Sir B. N. Mitra trusts that it will be realised in India that the apparent, if not intentional, courtesy of such surrenders tends to prejudice his efforts to obtain admission for others.

5. In conclusion, the High Commissioner desires to acknowledge the high sense of duty exhibited by all members of the staff of the Department. The experience and resource of its head, Dr. Quayle, have been of constant value to him.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. M. GREEN,
Deputy High Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LONDON,
FOR THE YEAR 1931-32.

By THOMAS QUAYLE, D.Lit., M.A., Secretary, Education
Department.

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REPORT

on the

WORK OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

INTRODUCTION.

1. I have the honour to present, for the information of the High Commissioner, my Report on the work of the Education Department during the academic year ending 30th September 1932.

Section I.

GENERAL.

2. From the figures furnished below, it will be noted that the number of individual students, who have sought the advice and guidance of the Department during the period under review, is only slightly below the figure for the previous year, whilst the offers of admission obtained on their behalf shows a small increase. Despite the prevailing financial stringency in India, there has thus been no marked decrease in the new arrivals, whilst the statistics of interviews (which do not include the large number granted personally by the High Commissioner) again show that students continue to keep in touch with the Department during their sojourn here:—

		1930-31.	1931-32.
(1) Number of students interviewed	...	1,884	1,866
(2) Number of interviews ...	...	5,041	4,576
(3) Letters received	...	18,135	15,610
(4) Letters despatched	...	19,390	17,401
(5) Number of cases in which offers of admission were obtained from educational institu- tions (excluding Inns of Court)	...	526	528

3. Three hundred and seventeen students were formally under the supervision of the Department during the period under review, including 205 State and special scholars, 12 students in receipt of grants or allowances from Memorial or Trust Funds, 76 Indian Civil Service and Burma Forest Service probationers, and 24 private students entrusted to the care of the High Commissioner.

4. Seven hundred and thirteen applications for admission for the session beginning October 1931 were received. The total number of admissions arranged to Universities, colleges, and educational institutions generally was 528. The remaining applicants either withdrew their requests or did not possess the initial qualifications for admission to the course of study which they wished to pursue, or there were no vacancies at the institutions which they wished to enter. One hundred and forty-nine letters of introduction to tutors for the Indian Civil Service and other examinations were furnished.

Section II.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

ENGLAND.

5. Seven Indian students were admitted to the University of Birmingham during the session 1931 to 1932, four to the Faculty of Medicine, one in Education, one in Engineering and one in Commerce. The total number of students pursuing full-time courses was 18. One student was engaged in postgraduate work in Education, and the rest were doing First Degree or Diploma Courses, nine in Medicine, six in Engineering, one in Law and one in Commerce. One student obtained the Degree of B.Sc. in Engineering.

Birmingham University.

6. Five Indian students were admitted to the University of Bristol in October 1931, and there were 22 pursuing full-time courses during the session. Of this number, two were engaged in Research, one in Science, and one in Engineering, and there were two working for the Diploma in Education. The majority of the students

Bristol University.

studying for First Degrees were in the Department of Engineering. Four students obtained First Degrees, two in Science and two in Engineering, and two students received Diplomas, one in Education and one in Engineering.

7. The number of applications received for admission to the University of Cambridge in October 1931 was 314, and of these 178 were submitted through the Department. Eight of those who applied direct were successful in gaining admission, and 29 were admitted through official channels.

8. The total number of Indian students in residence during the Michaelmas term, 1931, was 100, including seven State Scholars and 13 Indian Civil Service Probationers. As usual, most of the Provinces were represented, the Punjab again heading the list with 30 students, Bombay coming next with 18, and Bengal and the United Provinces ranking third with 10 students each.

9. Analysis shows great variety in the subjects of study. History heads the list with 15 students, including two women, and Mathematics and Law come next with totals of 13 and 11 respectively. There were 10 students each in Natural Sciences and Economics, eight in English, five in Engineering and Mechanical Sciences and the same number in Medicine. Two students were working for the Moral Sciences Tripos and one was studying Archaeology and Anthropology. Finally, there were seven students engaged in Research, three in Science, two in Agriculture, one in English and one in Economics. Twenty-two students obtained the B.A. Honours Degree during the year, and one the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

10. Mr. C. G. Pendse (Baroda) was a Wrangler in Part II of the Mathematics Tripos and obtained a College Prize, while Mr. K. A. Rahim (Punjab), one of the Indian Civil Service Probationers, obtained a First Class in Part II of the Oriental Languages Tripos and was also a College Prizeman. Mr. V. V. Narlikar (Bombay), of Fitzwilliam House, has had a distinguished career. In addition to the Isaac Newton Studentship which he obtained last year he has had the Tyson Medal and Rayleigh Prize, all three of which are University Awards; during the past year he has been working on the theory of relativity. Mr. S. Chandrasekhar (Madras State Scholar), of Trinity College, has published a number of researches on the physical theory of the stellar absorption coefficients and on the problem of ionisation in the photo spheres of the stars.

11. The following students obtained Research Degrees:—

Ph.D. (Persian Literature)	...	Azhar Ali	...	Punjab.
Ph.D. (Physics)	...	R. M. Chaudhuri	...	Bhopal.
Ph.D. (Biology)	...	R. Narain	...	Punjab.
Ph.D. (Plant Breeding)	...	B. P. Pal	...	Burma State Scholar.

12. Mr. J. Charanjiva (Punjab) retained his Full Blue for Lawn Tennis, and won all his matches against Oxford. He represented India in the Davis Cup against Germany in Berlin in Singles and Doubles, and also played for India at Wimbledon. He was Captain of the Emmanuel College First VI. Mr. A. Madan Mohan (Punjab) also represented India in the Davis Cup in the Singles against Germany in Berlin and played for India at Wimbledon. He retained his Half-Blue for Singles and played first string for Cambridge against Oxford. Mr. A. K. Pardhy obtained his Half-Blue for Athletics and Mr. Tara Chand (Delhi) obtained his Lawn Tennis Colours at Fenner's. Mr. M. Singh (Punjab) won his College Hockey Colours and Mr. M. Ali Khan Qizilbash (Punjab) won College Colours for Tennis, Athletics and Hockey and also his Fenner's Tennis Colours, while Mr. H. M. Malik (Punjab) retained his University Colours for Ju Jitsu. Mr. S. S. Dhawan, of Emmanuel College, is the first Indian student to be elected President of the Union Society. Mr. C. S. Saran, of Jesus College, is on the Committee.

13. Five Indian students were admitted to Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in October 1931, and there were 15 pursuing courses during the session, 13 in Engineering and two in Commerce.

14. Mr. T. B. Bose (Bengal) obtained the Armstrong College Full Colours in Hockey and played for the Durham University Hockey Team; he also toured with the team in Scotland and played against Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews Universities. Mr. M. K. Khan (Hyderabad, Deccan) played Tennis for the College, generally for the second team, but on two occasions for the first team. He represented the College once at Durham and won two out of his three matches; he was also an active member of the Economic Society and the Commerce Society.

15. There were 10 Indian students pursuing courses during last session at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. One was working for the M.R., B.S. London and five for the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Diplomas, while two had entered for one or two years' clinical work, and two were engaged in work leading to post-graduate qualifications, one for the Ph.D. and one for the M.D. (Practitioners). University of Durham (College of Medicine).

16. Two students were admitted in October 1931 to the University College of the South-West of England, Exeter, and there were three pursuing courses during the session, two in Education and one in Law. University College, Exeter.

17. Twenty Indian students, including one woman, were admitted to the University of Leeds in October 1931, and there were 55 pursuing courses during the session. Ten students were engaged in research, one in the Faculty of Arts, two in Technology, one each in Agriculture, Economics and Science, and four, including one woman, in Education. Of the students working for First Degrees, there were 13 in the Faculty of Engineering, seven in Law, six each in Commerce and Medicine, three in Technology, two in Arts, and eight, including one woman, in the Department of Education; seven students obtained First Degrees, and four, including one woman, the Diploma in Education. Leeds University.

18. Mr. T. K. N. Menon (Madras) obtained the Degree of M.A. in Education, Miss S. B. Gupta (Assam) and Messrs. A. R. Akhunji (Bengal) and A. C. D. Gowda (Mysore) obtained the Degree of M.Ed. Mr. I. M. Khan (United Provinces) was successful in gaining the Ph.D. in Economics and Mr. R. K. Shirodkar (Bombay) the Ph.D. in Physics.

19. Mr. K. Alikhan (Hyderabad, Deccan) and Mr. K. Barkatullah (Delhi) both won their Tennis Colours and the latter also played in the First XI Hockey Team. Mr. I. S. Ghulati (Punjab) also played in the First XI Hockey Team and Mr. S. L. Khanna (Bengal) in the First Tennis VI. Mr. P. V. J. M. Reddy (Hyderabad, Deccan) played in the Second XI Hockey Team and was also a member of the Athletic Team, being placed second in the Christie Sports for Pole Vaulting.

20. Twenty Indian students were admitted to the University of Liverpool in October 1931, 18 to the Faculty of Medicine and two to the Department of Veterinary Science, and there were 28, including three State Scholars, pursuing full-time courses during the session. Only five of these were working for First Degrees, three in Veterinary Science, one in Engineering, and one in Science. Of the 23 postgraduate students, 18 were doing research or advanced courses in the Faculty of Medicine, three in the Faculty of Science, and two in Education. Liverpool University.

21. Mr. K. V. Cherian (Madras) obtained the Degree of M.A. Fourteen students were awarded the Diploma in Tropical Medicine, one the Diploma in Tropical Hygiene and two the Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology. Mr. S. A. Saletoore (Madras State Scholar) was awarded the Degree of Ph.D. in Chemical Technology.

22. Sixty-eight students, including four women, were admitted to University College, London, in October 1931, and the total number in attendance during the session was 135, including 11 State Scholars. Sixty-four students, including one woman, were engaged in research or advanced courses, 29 in the Faculty of Science, 18 in the Faculty of Arts, six each in Law and Medical Sciences and five in Architecture and Town Planning. Of the 71 students who were working for First Degree or Diploma Courses, there were 21 in the Faculty of Economics, 19 in the Department of Engineering, 12 in Arts, eight in Law, five in Science, three in Medicine and one each in Librarianship, Fine Arts and Journalism. University College, London.

23. Sixteen students obtained First Degrees, four in each of the Faculties of Arts, Engineering and Economics, and two each in Law and Science. Three students obtained Diplomas, one in Engineering, one in Librarianship and one, a woman, in Geography. Mr. Mohamedali Merchant (Bhavnagar) obtained the Higher Senior Class Prize in Economics and Mr. K. Bhasker Rao (Madras) the Junior Class Prize in Pure Mathematics (Engineering Group), while Mr. K. D. Rao (Madras) was awarded the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship and First Year Engineering Prize in all subjects.

24. The following students were awarded postgraduate Degrees during this period:—

D.Sc. (Bio-Chemistry)	...	B. C. Guha ...	...	Bengal.
Ph.D. (Bio-Chemistry)	...	B. Ahmad ...	...	Punjab.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	...	S. Anwarulla ...	...	Patna.
Ph.D. (Philosophy)	...	N. Bandyopadhyay	...	Bengal.
Ph.D. (Histology) ...	...	M. A. Basir ...	...	Madras.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	...	S. M. Kazi ...	...	Hyderabad, Deccan.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	...	K. Kurriyan ...	...	Travancore.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	...	F. C. Mathur	...	New Delhi.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	...	K. Menon ...	...	Madras.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	...	M. N. Parekh	...	Bhavnagar.
Ph.D. (Psychology)	...	T. A. Purushottam	...	Madras.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	...	S. N. Shukla	...	United Provinces States Scholar.
M.Sc. (Anatomy) ...	...	B. M. Lal ...	...	Hyderabad, Deccan.
M.Sc. (Mathematics)	...	P. H. Nagappa	...	Mysore State Scholar.
M.Sc. (Mathematics)	...	B. R. Seth ...	...	Government of India State Scholar.
M.Sc. (Botany) ...	...	P. S. Gupta ...	...	United Provinces.
M.A. (Mathematics)	...	T. K. Patil ...	...	Gondal State.

25. Mr. P. A. d'Avoine (Bombay) played for the College Hockey Club for the first half of the season, and in Cup Matches he played for the University during the second half. He was awarded his College Colours and a Half Purple. Mr. H. Singh (Patiala) played regularly for the College First XI Hockey Team. Mr. V. K. R. Menon (Cochin State) was Captain of the College Lawn Tennis Club and was awarded his Purple, while Mr. K. K. Mukerjee (United Provinces) received his Half Purple. Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy (Bombay) was a Finalist in the College Lawn Tennis Singles Tournament.

26. Forty-one Indian students were admitted to King's College in October 1931, and the total number pursuing courses during the session was 81, including two State Scholars. Of the 60 students working for First Degrees or Diploma Courses there were 23 in the Faculty of Law, 12 in Arts, 11 in Medicine, nine in Engineering, three in Science and two in Dentistry. The remaining were engaged in research or advanced courses, nine in the Faculty of Science, six in Arts, four in Education and two in Law. Six students obtained First Degrees, four in Law and two in Engineering. Mr. G. R. Tongaonkar obtained First Class Honours in the B.Sc. Engineering Examination. Messrs. S. Hedeyetullah (Bengal State Scholar) and S. N. Mathur (Allahabad) obtained the Ph.D. Degree, the former in Botany and the latter in Physiology, and Mr. M. A. Shahmiri (Kashmir State Scholar) the Degree of LL.M.

27. Mr. G. P. Kar was the President of the Overseas and British Union from March to November last year and Mr. A. K. Ghosh was the Honorary Secretary during the same period. Mr. N. Kureishi (Aligarh) played in the First Hockey Team and was awarded Full Colours, while Mr. S. K. Reddi played for the Second Hockey Team and Mr. S. Ghose boxed for the College Team.

28. Forty-seven Indian students were admitted to the Imperial College of Science and Technology in October 1931, 17 to the Faculty of Science and 30 to the Faculty of Engineering, and there were 113 students, including six State Scholars, pursuing courses during the session. Of these 46 students, including one woman, were engaged in research or advanced courses.

29. Two students obtained the Degree of B.Sc., one being also awarded the Associateship of the Royal College of Science. Fifteen students were awarded the Diploma of the Imperial College in Science and two the Associateship of the Royal College of Science. Twelve students were awarded the Associateship of the City and Guilds Institute, six the Diploma of the Imperial College in Engineering and one the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines.

30. Mr. J. B. Singh (Burma State Scholar) obtained First Class Honours in the B.Sc. (Engineering) Examination and won the Henrici Medal awarded to the student of greatest merit in Mathematics at the end of the City and Guilds College course and also the Bramwell Medal annually awarded to the student at the head of the third-year class list in Civil or Mechanical Engineering.

The following students obtained postgraduate distinctions:—

D.Sc. (Bio-Chemistry) ...	M. Damodaran ...	... Madras State Scholar.
D.Sc. (Chemistry) ...	R. D. Desai ...	... Bombay.
Ph.D. (Geology) ...	T. P. Das Gupta ...	... Bengal State Scholar.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	H. R. Nanji ...	... Bombay.
Ph.D. (Bio-Chemistry) ...	B. N. Pramanick ...	... United Provinces.
Ph.D. (Bio-Chemistry) ...	G. L. Sadewra ...	... Punjab.
Ph.D. (Bio-Chemistry) ...	P. N. Sahai ...	... Punjab.
Ph.D. (Plant Pathology) ...	L. N. Seth ...	... Burma.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	H. Sen ...	... United Provinces.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	M. H. Desai ...	... Bombay.
Ph.D. (Chemistry) ...	B. S. Gidvani ...	... Hyderabad.
Ph.D. (Geology) ...	A. K. Dey ...	... Bengal.
Ph.D. (Botany) ...	A. Sattar ...	... Punjab.
M.Sc. (Chemical Engineering) ...	N. R. Nadkarni ...	... Bombay.
M.Sc. (Chemistry) ...	S. R. Naidu ...	... Madras.

31. Thirty Indian students, including one woman, were admitted to the London School of Economics for full-time courses in October 1931, and 24 students for occasional lecture courses. The total number pursuing full-time courses was 69, including three State Scholars. Of these 44 were working for First Degree or Diploma Courses, 32 in Economics, 10 in Commerce, and one each in Arts and Law. Twenty-four, including one woman, were pursuing research in Economics and one in Law. Eleven students obtained First Degrees, seven in Economics, two in Commerce, one in Arts and one in Law. With one exception—a student who was working for a higher degree in Law—the postgraduate students were engaged in research on Economic subjects.

32. Six students, whose names are given below, obtained postgraduate degrees, the titles of their theses showing that their investigations had covered many interesting and important aspects of Indian trade and finance:—

Ph.D. (Economics) ...	S. M. Akhtar ...	... Punjab.
Ph.D. (Economics) ...	L. N. Misra ...	... United Provinces.
Ph.D. (Economics) ...	P. Ray ...	... Bengal.
Ph.D. (Economics) ...	S. Sinha ...	... Bengal.
Ph.D. (Economics) ...	G. C. Varma ...	... Bihar.
M.Sc. (Economics) ...	A. Sen ...	... Bengal.

33. There were 89 full-time Indian students in attendance at the London School of Oriental Studies during the session 1931-32, including three State Scholars and 17 Indian Civil Service Probationers. There were also 19 part-time students at the School. The following students obtained postgraduate degrees:—

Ph.D. (History) ...	K. M. Ashraf ...	... United Provinces.
Ph.D. (History) ...	I. Hasan ...	... United Provinces.
Ph.D. (History) ...	K. C. Khanna ...	... Punjab.
Ph.D. (History) ...	A. Rahim ...	... North-West Frontier Province.
Ph.D. (Arabic) ...	S. Inayatullah ...	... Punjab State Scholar.
Ph.D. (Arabic) ...	S. A. H. Jafri ...	... Bihar and Orissa.
Ph.D. (Indo-Aryan) ...	S. R. M. R. Katre ...	... Madras.
Ph.D. (Persian) ...	A. Waheed Khan ...	... Punjab.
Ph.D. (Urdu Literature) ...	M. H. Syed ...	... United Provinces.

Two students obtained the B.A. Degree in History and four inter-collegiate students also obtained degrees—three the LL.B. and one the B.Com. Degree. First and Second Year Certificates of the School were awarded to 11 students, among them Mr. V. B. Raju (Madras), who obtained the Second Year Certificate in Marathi and Tamil and the First Year Certificate in Sauskrit.

34. There were 14 Indian students pursuing full-time courses in the East London College during last session. Four were engaged in Research or Advanced courses in Science, and of those working for First Degrees there were seven in the Faculty of Engineering and one each in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine. Four students obtained the Degree of B.Sc. in Engineering, and Mr. M. O. P. Iyangar (Madras) obtained the Ph.D. in Botany and Mr. R. K. Yajnik (Bombay) the Ph.D. in English.

35. Six students were admitted to Birkbeck College in October 1931, and there were eight pursuing full-time courses during the session, one of whom was engaged in postgraduate work in Arts, while the others were working for First Degrees in the same Faculty.

Birkbeck College.
University of London.

Bedford College
for Women,
London.

36. Two Indian women students were admitted to Bedford College for Women in October 1931, and there were three pursuing full-time courses during the session, two of whom were reading for an Arts Degree and one following the course in Public Health Nursing arranged at this College in conjunction with the League of Red Cross Societies and the College of Nursing.

London Day
Training College.

37. There were nine students, including three women, working for the Teacher's Diploma at the London Day Training College during last session, and it is satisfactory to report that with the exception of one student who was "referred" in the theoretical part of the Examination, all were successful in obtaining the Diploma.

Maria Grey
Training College,
London.

38. Eight students were admitted in September 1931 to the Maria Grey Training College and the total number pursuing full-time courses during the session was nine, including three State Scholars. Five students were successful in obtaining the London Teacher's Diploma.

St. Mary's College,
London.

39. One Indian woman student was admitted to St. Mary's College in October 1931, and there were two pursuing full-time courses during the session. Miss T. Nundy obtained a First Class in the Handwork Examination for the Higher Certificate of the National Froebel Union.

Royal Academy of
Music, London.

40. There were two Indian women students at the Royal Academy of Music during last session, including one Sussex Trust Scholar.

Royal College of
Art.

41. There were two Indian students at the Royal College of Art during the last session.

Architectural
Association.

42. There were two Indian students at the Architectural Association during the last session, one working for the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the other in his last term for the completion of the course.

South-Eastern
Agricultural
College, Wye (Uni-
versity of London).

43. Three Indian students were admitted to the South-Eastern Agricultural College in October 1931, and there were four pursuing courses during the session. One student obtained the Degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture, and two students obtained diplomas, while Mr. J. K. Dubey was successful in obtaining the Ph.D. Degree. One student, Mr. Singh, played Hockey in the First XI.

Royal Veterinary
College, London.

44. One Indian student was admitted to the Royal Veterinary College in October 1931, and the number of Indian students pursuing full-time courses during the session was 34, including four State Scholars. Three students obtained the Diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

45. Messrs. G. Singh and P. S. Sahi played in the Indian Varsity Students' Hockey Team which toured Germany and Mr. B. Singh Khurana won the "Hare" Tennis Cup.

46. Twenty-one whole-time students and six part-time students were pursuing courses at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine during the academic year 1931-32. Four students were successful in obtaining the Diploma in Public Health (London), three the Diploma in Bacteriology (London), and eight the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (England).

47. Ten students were newly registered at the Royal Institute of Health during last session and there were 20 pursuing courses during the year, of whom 12 were successful in obtaining the Diplomas in Public Health from the Examining Board in England of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

48. There were 35 students in attendance (22 of whom were admitted in 1931-32). Of these, 14 were attending regular courses for the first qualification (M.B., B.S. or L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.), four were holders of Indian medical qualifications who were attending hospital practice, &c. for the Final L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and 17 were pursuing postgraduate courses.

49. Messrs. D. Boorvariwala, R. Lal and M. A. H. Siddiqi obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.

50. Two Indian students were admitted last session to the practice of the Bethlem Royal Hospital. One student obtained the Diploma of Psychological Medicine.

Bethlem Royal
Hospital, London.

51. There were five students in attendance (two of whom were admitted in 1931-32). Of these, two were attending regular courses for the first qualification (M.B., B.S., or L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.), and three were holders of Indian medical qualifications who were attending hospital practice, &c. for the Final L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Four Dental students were pursuing the medical portion of their curricula.

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.

52. There were three students in attendance (two of whom were admitted in 1931-32). Of these, one was attending regular courses for the first qualification (L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.), and two were holders of Indian medical qualifications who were attending hospital practice, &c. for the Final L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

St. George's Hospital Medical School.

53. There were 19 students in attendance (14 of whom were admitted in 1931-32). Of these, four were attending regular courses for the first qualification (M.B., B.S., or L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.), six were holders of Indian medical qualifications who were attending hospital practice, &c. for the Final L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and eight were pursuing postgraduate courses.

Guy's Hospital Medical School.

54. There were 14 students in attendance (12 of whom were admitted in 1931-32). Six were holders of Indian medical qualifications who were attending hospital practice, &c. for the Final L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and eight were pursuing postgraduate courses.

King's College Hospital Medical School.

55. Messrs. M. L. Gujral and S. S. Ugraonkar obtained the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians (London).

56. There were 61 students admitted in 1931-32, of whom 45 were holders of Indian medical qualifications who were attending hospital practice, &c. for the Final L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and 16 were pursuing postgraduate courses.

London Hospital Medical College.

57. Messrs. R. K. Goyal and R. K. Tandon obtained the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians and Messrs. S. N. Mathur, V. Hariharan, G. S. Kelkar and M. A. Siddiqi the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.

58. There were 16 students in attendance (six of whom were admitted in 1931-32). Of these, seven were attending regular courses for the first qualification (M.B., B.S., or L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.), eight were holders of Indian medical qualifications who were attending hospital practice, &c. for the Final L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and one was pursuing a postgraduate course.

London (Royal Free) Hospital School of Medicine for Women.

59. There were 14 students in attendance (seven of whom were admitted in 1931-32). Of these, one was attending regular courses for the first qualification (M.B., B.S.), 12 were holders of Indian medical qualifications who were attending hospital practice, &c. for the Final L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and one was pursuing postgraduate courses.

St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

60. There were 38 students in attendance (33 of whom were admitted in 1931-32). Of these, six were attending regular courses for the first qualification (M.B., B.S., or L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.), 16 were holders of Indian medical qualifications who were attending hospital practice, &c. for the Final L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and 16 were pursuing postgraduate courses.

Middlesex Hospital Medical School.

61. There were five students in attendance, all of whom were pursuing the regular courses for the first qualification (M.B., B.S., or L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.).

St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.

62. There were 21 students in attendance (18 of whom were admitted in 1931-32). Of these, three were attending regular courses for the first qualification (M.B., B.S.), 11 were holders of Indian medical qualifications who were attending hospital practice, &c. for the Final L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and seven were pursuing postgraduate courses.

University College Hospital Medical School.

63. One student obtained the M.B., B.S. (London), and four the Diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Two students obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons (England).

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

64. Seven Indian students were admitted in October 1931-32 to Moorfields and 32 were pursuing courses during the session. Eleven students obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

Royal Dental Hospital, School of Dental Surgery.

65. One Indian student was admitted to the Royal Dental Hospital in October 1931, and there were 11 pursuing courses during the session. Dr. S. Prakash (Burma State Scholar) obtained a First Prize in Dental Surgery and prizes in Dental Histology and Materia Medica and Mr. H. E. Nathoo an Honours Certificate in Dental Prosthetics.

Battersea Polytechnic.

66. Fifteen Indian students were admitted to the Engineering Department of the Battersea Polytechnic in October 1931, and there were 33 pursuing full-time courses during the session. Nine students obtained the Degree of B.Sc. in Engineering and nine the Diploma in the same subject. Mr. G. Oommen (Madras) and Mr. V. Venkataramayya both obtained the B.Sc. Degree in Engineering of the University of London with First Class Honours, and also passed with distinction the examination for the Diploma in Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic. The latter was also awarded the "Wells" Gold Medal for the best Engineering student of the year at the Polytechnic.

Chelsea Polytechnic.

67. Six Indian students were admitted to Chelsea Polytechnic in October 1931, one to the Faculty of Science and five to the Faculty of Medicine, and there were 15 pursuing courses during the session, five in Medicine and 10 in Science.

Northampton Polytechnic, London.

68. There were 11 Indian students at the Northampton Polytechnic Institution during last session, eight in the Department of Engineering and three engaged in the study of Optics.

Northern Polytechnic, London.

69. There were two students at the Northern Polytechnic during the session 1931-32; one was engaged in the study of Rubber Technology and the other, a woman, took Domestic Science.

Goldsmith's College.

70. There was one Indian student pursuing a course for the University of London Teacher's Diploma at Goldsmith's College during last session.

Faraday House, Electrical Engineering College, London.

71. Five Indian students were admitted during the academic year 1931-32 to Faraday House Electrical Engineering College and there were 30 pursuing full-time courses during the session. Nineteen students received the College Diploma.

London School of Printing and Kindred Trades.

72. One Indian student was admitted to the London School of Printing in October 1931, and there were three, all State Scholars, pursuing courses during the session.

Rothamsted Experimental Station.

73. One Indian student was admitted to the Rothamsted Experimental Station in October 1931, and there were four pursuing full-time courses during the session. In addition, two Indian students spent shorter periods at Rothamsted, one working in the Statistical Department and another in the Chemistry and Field Plot Department.

Loughborough College, Leicestershire.

74. Messrs. J. A. Daji, R. J. Kalamkar (King Edward Memorial Fund Scholar) and J. Singh obtained the Degree of Ph.D. of the University of London.

University of Manchester.

75. Three Indian students were admitted to Loughborough College in October 1931, and there were seven pursuing courses during the academic session.

76. Twenty-six Indian students were admitted to the University of Manchester in October 1931, and there were 61, including four State Scholars, pursuing First Degree and Diploma Courses during the session, 25 in Technology, 13 in Engineering, 10 in Medicine, six each in Commerce and Science, and one in Economics. There were also seven students doing Research or Advanced Courses, four in Technology, two in Science, and one in Engineering. Seventeen students obtained First Degrees.

77. Messrs. R. P. Desai (Rajputana) and S. A. Quader (Hyderabad) both obtained First Class Honours in the B.Sc. (Engineering) examination and Mr. I. A. Moses (Bombay) First Class Honours in the B.Sc. (Technology), while Miss S. Shrikande (Bombay) obtained the Diploma in Bacteriology. Mrs. Sarojini Datta (Bengal) was successful in obtaining the Degree of M.Sc., and Messrs. A. Y. Swamy (Madras State Scholar) and D. F. Kapadia (Bombay) the M.Sc. Tech.

78. Mr. A. Ali Khan (Hyderabad, Deccan) captained the Manchester Union Lawn Tennis Club during the year and was awarded his Full Maroon for Lawn Tennis both in 1931 and 1932 and also the Full Maroon for Hockey during the same period. Mr. S. A. Quadri (Aligarh) also received his Full Maroon for Tennis, while Messrs. P. B. Aibara (Madras) won Second Team Colours for Cricket in 1932 and S. A. Quader played for the Second Team in Tennis.

79. The Local Adviser to Indian Students (Dr. J. K. Wood) reports that with a few exceptions, the work done by the Indian students has been of quite a satisfactory character, and a considerable proportion of those in residence have satisfactorily completed their courses of study by graduating in their particular Faculty. Nor have the activities of the students been wholly of an academic character; several of them have been prominent and have attained distinction in different branches of athletics, particularly in Tennis.

80. An interesting function which occurred at the end of the session was the informal dinner and social evening arranged by the Manchester Indian Association in honour of the All-India Cricket Team and held in the University Union.

81. The Adviser also notes that notwithstanding the prevailing economic conditions, the number of applications for admission continues to be large; the proportion of applications emanating from graduates of Indian Universities has been maintained at a satisfactory level, whilst the number received from insufficiently qualified applicants has been very small. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that in a considerable number of cases where offers of admission were made the offer was not accepted and in some cases not even acknowledged. When it is remembered that in certain Faculties only a limited number of Indian students are admitted each session, it is all the more desirable that every application for admission shall be an expression of a genuine wish to follow a particular course of study; unless this is so it may easily happen that the work of selecting the candidates for admission is rendered more difficult and that disappointment may be occasioned to applicants really desirous of joining the University.

82. One Indian student entered the Midland Agricultural College, Sutton Bonington, for a short course in Farm Engineering during last session.

Midland Agricultural College, Sutton Bonington.

83. Four Indian students were admitted to University College, Nottingham, in October 1931, and there were seven pursuing courses during the session, three in Engineering, two in Commerce, one in Economics and one in Mathematics.

University College, Nottingham.

84. The Secretary to the Delegacy of Oriental Students, Oxford, reports that there were 51 students, including seven State Scholars, three of whom were women, in residence during last session and also 10 Indian Civil Service Probationers. Nine students obtained First Degrees in the various Faculties and Mr. Fazl Karim, an Indian Civil Service Probationer, obtained the Degree of B.Litt. The Secretary points out that the results in the Final Honours Schools were not good, as there were no firsts and only one second.

85. Mr. Raj Narain (Central Provinces) played in the Tennis Team against Cambridge.

86. Eight Indian students were pursuing courses in Agriculture, Horticulture or Dairying at Reading University during the past session.

Reading University.

87. One Indian student was admitted to the Seale-Hayne Agricultural College in October 1931, and there were four pursuing courses during the session.

Seale-Hayne Agricultural College, Newton Abbot.

88. Ten Indian students were admitted to Sheffield University in October 1931, and there were 50 pursuing full-time courses during the session, 44 in the Department of Engineering, five in Metallurgy, one of whom was engaged in research, and one in Medicine. Sixteen students obtained First Degrees in Engineering and seven Diplomas in the same subject.

Sheffield University.

89. Mr. S. N. Bilgrami was awarded University Colours in Cricket, Tennis and Hockey. He was also a member of the Sheffield University Athletic Union Champion Tennis Team. Messrs. J. S. Gill and S. J. Khan played for the Second Hockey XI, while Mr. R. K. Sardana (Bahawalpur State Scholar) was the President of the Indian Students' Union, and Mr. S. V. Devarajan served on the Students' Representative Council.

WALES.

90. Ten Indian students were pursuing full-time First Degree or Diploma courses at University College, Aberystwyth, during last session, eight in Agriculture and two in Law, and there were three engaged in research or advanced courses, two in Science and one in Education. Mr. G. S. Tukaram (Bombay) was successful in obtaining the Ph.D. Degree in Agricultural Economics.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

University College
of North Wales,
Bangor.

University College,
Swansea.

University College
of South Wales
and Monmouth-
shire, Cardiff.

Edinburgh
University

Glasgow Uni-
versity.

91. There were eight Indian students at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, during last session. One student was engaged in research in the Department of Economics, while the remainder were pursuing First Degree or Diploma courses, three in Agriculture, three in Forestry and one in Engineering.

92. There were three Indian students at University College, Swansea, during the academic session 1931-32. Two students were working for First Degree or Diploma courses in Engineering and one was engaged in research in the Faculty of Science.

93. Five Indian students were working for First Degree or Diploma courses at Cardiff during last session, four in Engineering and one in Arts, while a woman student attended a course in Anatomy for one month only. One Indian student was also admitted to the Welsh National School of Medicine for a three months' revision course in preparation for the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Diplomas.

SCOTLAND.

94. Twenty-eight Indian students were admitted to Edinburgh in October 1931, 15, including one woman, to the Faculty of Medicine, seven to the Faculty of Arts, three in Education, one each in Science and Agriculture, and one to the Royal Dick Veterinary College. There were 141 students, including six State Scholars, pursuing full-time First Degree or Diploma courses during the session. There were also 18 students engaged in Research or Advanced Courses, nine in Medicine, four in Science, three in Arts and two in Veterinary Medicine. Twenty-five students obtained First Degrees in the various Faculties and six students obtained Diplomas.

95. Messrs. I. B. Bose, K. C. Khosla and K. P. Mathrani obtained a First Class in the B.Sc. (Civil Engineering) Examination, while Messrs. M. C. Pradham and W. Itahman were successful in obtaining the Diploma in Education. Messrs. P. C. Datta and G. L. Chaudhuri were awarded Diplomas in Public Health and in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and Mr. H. B. Shahi (United Provinces State Scholar) in Tropical Veterinary Medicine. The following students obtained postgraduate degrees :—

D.Sc.	...	...	...	S. C. Devadatta	..	...	Bombay.
Ph.D. (Arts)	...	...	...	S. K. Banerjee	...	...	Bengal.
Ph.D. (Med.)	...	...	...	E. A. Michael	...	...	Madras.
Ph.D. (Med.)	...	...	...	T. C. Nanda	...	...	Punjab.
Ph.D. (Arts)	...	...	...	P. N. Rozdou	...	...	Punjab.

96. Six Indian medical men were admitted to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and eight to the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. It may be noted that the Roll Book of the Royal Infirmary shows that 54 men and four women from India and Burma took out tickets for Infirmary practice, a very considerable drop in the numbers of the previous year—84 men and six women.

97. The University Adviser, Dr. Mackenzie, notes that the excellent results obtained during the year reflect the steady work and good behaviour of the majority of the Indian students at Edinburgh. Unfortunately there is the reverse side of the picture, which shows that two Indian students were rusticated for a period of one year. Dr. Mackenzie also points out that there have been again a number of cases of financial difficulty, and that this shows the advisability of each student having a sum of money always in reserve and only to be used in emergency.

98. Hockey and Tennis have been played to a considerable extent by the Indian students and in the Public Parks Tennis Tournament the names of two Indian students appear as prize winner and runner-up.

99. The University Adviser to Indian Students, Dr. R. M. Brown, reports that 89 applications for admission were received, 14 through the Department and 75 direct, and that 11 students actually matriculated at the beginning of last session. There were 71 students, including one State Scholar, pursuing courses during the academic year. Of these, 57 were in the Department of Engineering, including eight at the Royal Technical College. There were also six students in the Department of Agriculture, three in Education, two in Arts and one each in Architecture and Accountancy. One student was engaged in research in Science. Sixteen students obtained the Degree of B.Sc. in Engineering and 15 obtained Diplomas, 12 in Engineering and three in Education.

100. Mr. A. C. Roy (Bengal) was awarded the Walker Prize in Applied Mechanics, and it is interesting to note that this prize is awarded by the votes of the class. He also received the Faraday Medal for Higher Natural Philosophy. Mr. M. N. Das, also of Bengal, obtained the Glasgow Indian Union Gold Medal for Civil Engineering. This gold medal has been gifted by the Glasgow Indian Union, and is to be awarded annually on the recommendation of the Regius Professor of Engineering to the best Indian student who graduates during the academic year, provided that the Professor of Engineering reports that the standard of the work justifies the award of the medal.

101. Mr. K. L. Roy has gifted a gold medal to the Glasgow Indian Union in memory of his father. The medal is to be called the "Kumar Jogendra Nath Roy Memorial Medal," and it is to be awarded to the best Indian student in aeronautics. A second prize of £1 is to be awarded in the same subject, and both these will be available every year in future.

102. One Indian student was admitted to the Engineering Department of the University of St. Andrews in October 1931, and there were five pursuing courses in the same department during the session. Two students obtained the Degree of B.Sc. in Engineering and all five were awarded certificates in various branches of their Engineering studies during the course of the year.

IRELAND.

103. There was one Indian student pursuing a full-time course in Engineering at Queen's University Belfast, during last session.

104. There were two Indian students pursuing First Degree courses at Trinity College, Dublin, during last session, one in Engineering and one in Medicine, and there was one student engaged in research in Philosophy.

105. There was one Indian student in the Department of Agriculture at University College, Dublin, during last session.

106. There were 17 Indian students attending courses during the academic session at the Coombe Lying-in Hospital. Seven students obtained the L.M. Diploma of the Hospital in Midwifery. The Registrar notes that all the Indian students at the Hospital have shown careful attention to their work.

107. Nine Indian students entered the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, for full-time work during the last session and six students obtained the L.M. Diploma. Three other students joined the Hospital for part-time courses.

FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

108. There were 34 Indian students at French Universities during last year, of whom 23 were registered at Paris. There were four at Montpellier, two each at Aix and Toulouse and one each at Dijon, Poitiers and Strasbourg.

109. From figures kindly supplied by the Anglo-German Academic Bureau, it appears that 72 Indian students, including one woman, were fully registered at German Universities and Schools of Technology during last Winter Session. The total number at Universities was 42, and an analysis of the figures shows that there were 14 students at Munich and 12 at Berlin, while the remainder were scattered in twos and threes throughout the country. The total number at Schools of Technology was 30 and here the majority was at Berlin-Charlottenburg. The favourite subjects of study seem to have been Technical and Natural Sciences, the figures under these headings being 20 and 19. Medical Sciences come next with 14. Arts and Letters and Economics and Politics have a total each of eight and there were three students studying Agriculture and Forestry.

110. It must be noted that only fully registered students are included in the above figures, which do not account for external students and similar categories of half matriculated "hearers." The figures are, therefore, doubtless too low, as a large number of students do not matriculate fully and there is no possibility of determining their number. It is, however, interesting to note that there has been an increase in the number of Indian students at German Universities and Technical Institutions. In the preceding year only 54 students matriculated during the Winter Term and the

increase is all the more noteworthy in that, owing to exchange difficulties and the general financial depression prevalent in most countries, the total number of foreign students has decreased by 3 to 4 per cent. as compared with 1931-32.

Austria.

111. During last winter session five Indian students were registered at the University of Vienna, one in the Faculty of Law and four in Medicine.

Sweden.

112. There was one Indian student studying Physics at Upsala University during the academic year 1931-32.

Switzerland,
Basle.

113. There was one Indian student at the University of Basle during last session engaged in the comparative study of Languages.

Lausanne.

114. There were two Indian students at the University of Lausanne during last session, both engaged in the study of Political Science.

Geneva.

115. Two Indian students were pursuing courses at the University of Geneva during last session, one in the Department of Economic and Social Science and the other in Law. The latter obtained the Degree of Docteur es Sciences Politiques.

United States
of America.

116. There were 195 Indian students in the Colleges and Universities of the United States of America during the last session. From a table drawn up by the Institute of International Education showing the number of students of various nationalities in the States, it appears that the number of Indian students has fluctuated little during the past eight years, and that the figure given above represents the average.

Section III.

PROFESSIONAL AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Medicine.

117. The withdrawal of the recognition of Indian Medical Degrees for the purpose of registration in this country has, as was anticipated, increased the number of Indian medical students desirous of pursuing clinical courses in preparation for the final examination of the Examining Board in England (formerly known as the Conjoint Board) for the registrable qualifications of L.R.C.P.; M.R.C.S. Moreover, during the period under review, there has been an increase in the number of home students seeking admission to the Medical Schools and Colleges in London, and this naturally tends to make it more difficult, owing to the limited number of vacancies, for overseas students to be admitted unless they wish to enter for the full course leading to the Degrees in Medicine and Surgery of the University of London. It may, however, again be pointed out that excellent facilities are available in the Medical Schools of the various Provincial Universities.

118. Patna University has been added to the list of Indian Universities whose professional courses and examinations are recognised by the Examining Board in England.

Banking.

119. As enquiries are still from time to time received from students who wish to obtain training in Banking, it will be useful to quote the following paragraph from the Report of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee:—

“Generally speaking, higher training outside India is not necessary for youths aspiring to a successful career as bankers. It appears to be the general opinion that there are better opportunities for bank probationers and bank assistants to get a sound training in this country than in England. An Indian student passing the examination of the London or the Indian Institute of Bankers, with a few years' practical training in India, would, it is stated, be better qualified for, and prove more efficient in, the discharge of his duties than one who works in a branch office of a London bank and returns to India with the idea of having received special training outside India. An Indian apprentice in an English bank would not ordinarily have the opportunity to get an insight into higher banking problems. He would be more or less employed on routine work, and the knowledge gained cannot be of material assistance to him in his future career. The best results could only be obtained if practical knowledge and experience were combined with theoretical study. It would, however, be desirable, if it could be arranged, to send young Indians possessing high qualifications after they have had a good preliminary training in banks in India for the

study of advanced banking, especially for the practical study of international exchange and other subjects connected with currency and exchange in exchange banks abroad. A note of warning may, however, be sounded. Deputing recruits of mediocre ability for the study of banking in foreign countries would serve no useful purpose. Only students possessing high qualifications and having good practical banking experience would be able to take real advantage of such studies, provided they were given adequate facilities."

120. This statement so clearly and succinctly sums up the position that it is hoped its observations and conclusions will have their effect in discouraging students with no previous experience in banking from seeking training in this country, which in any case is difficult to obtain and which is not, in itself, likely to secure them employment when they return to India.

121. The Education Department, in collaboration with the India Store Department, continues to make arrangements for placing State Scholars and private students in factories and works for practical training in various branches of Engineering, Technology, &c. Whilst the number of applications received for practical training is only slightly below that for the previous years, trade depression, which, as the Director-General of the Store Department has pointed out in his Report for the year 1931-32, has become still more acute during the period under review, has rendered it increasingly difficult to place all the students seeking facilities. Many firms who had in the past taken students, and who are prepared to do so again, have been obliged, during the current year, to refuse facilities owing to the prevailing slackness, since they were not in a position to provide satisfactory training. To give only one instance, one important electrical engineering firm has been compelled to reduce the total number of apprentices annually accepted for training by nearly two-thirds, and have thus had to reject, not only home students, but also those from overseas, whom in more normal times they would have been able to accept.

Engineering and Technology.

122. It is by no means unusual for a student who has successfully completed his theoretical course and obtained a good Degree to find himself debarred from taking the practical training necessary to round off his training, by his inability to pay the necessary premium. The Director-General, in paragraph 15 of his Report, rightly emphasises the fact that training in various branches, and especially in Locomotive, Civil and Municipal Engineering, cannot generally be obtained without payment of a premium, a point which parents and guardians should carefully bear in mind before sending their sons or wards to this country, since it may involve a somewhat heavy additional expense over and above the cost of University or College education.

123. On the whole, the students placed for practical training gave every satisfaction to the firms who have been good enough to accept them, and the few failures are generally due, as the Director-General in his Report points out, to the fact that the students concerned had not a real aptitude for training in the special branch which they selected, and consequently failed to take full advantage of the opportunities with which they were provided.

124. Whilst it is recognised that the prevalent trade depression and the natural hesitation of firms in some special trades to disclose to trainees their secret processes of manufacture or production render it increasingly difficult to obtain facilities in certain branches, the criticism is sometimes expressed that British firms generally, although they obtain the bulk of the orders for Indian requirements placed by the High Commissioner, are nevertheless unwilling to accept Indian students. The statistics furnished in the next paragraph are perhaps a sufficient answer to this contention, and, as a matter of fact a large number of firms offer training facilities irrespective of whether they have actually or recently received contracts. Moreover, this criticism appears to ignore the fact that, largely owing to the Rupee Tender Rules, the orders actually placed by the High Commissioner have fallen to a low figure, with the result that the Director-General of the Store Department, when approaching firms on behalf of Indian students seeking training, has often to rely on past goodwill rather than on any present bargaining power. Nevertheless, it is the policy of the High Commissioner, when placing contracts, to give preference, other things being equal, to firms who are willing to provide training facilities for Indian students.

125. The total number of requests for practical training of various classes received was 222. Of these, 13 were eventually withdrawn, the applicants in some cases having managed to secure the facilities they wanted through private sources; in

10 cases the applications were not pursued as the applicants concerned were either unable to provide the necessary premium or required payment of wages, and in four cases the applicants did not possess the preliminary theoretical education which was considered essential for the purpose of the training desired. Of the remaining 195 cases, 28 are still under consideration, the facilities in many of these cases being required in the year following that under report; and in 14 cases it was not found possible to obtain the desired facilities. Offers were secured in 153 cases, but in 26 cases these were not accepted, as the candidates had either changed their minds or were not willing to accept the conditions regarding premium or wages. The number of cases in which the facilities offered were availed of was thus 127, distributed as follows:—

Civil engineering	...	...	...	7
Mechanical engineering	...	...	...	38
Electrical engineering	...	...	...	27
Automobile engineering	...	...	...	6
Marine engineering	...	...	...	2
Aviation	...	...	...	10
Railway traffic	...	...	...	5
Railways (other branches)	...	...	...	8
Printing	...	...	...	10
Various technological subjects	...	...	...	14 (in addition to 9 visits).
		Total	...	127

126. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were: facilities secured, 181; facilities not availed of, 32; facilities availed of, 149.

127. In addition, during the period under review eight students who had obtained Civil Engineering Degrees in this country were placed for one year's practical training on the Indian State Railways.

128. A list is given below of the railway administrations and firms, &c., who have taken or have expressed their willingness to take students for practical training during the year. The grateful thanks of the High Commissioner are due to them.

Great Western Railway.	Edwin Danks & Co. (Oldbury), Ltd., Birmingham.
London, Midland and Scottish Railway.	M. R. Dawson, Esq., Shipley, Yorks.
London and North-Eastern Railway.	J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London.
Southern Railway.	Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
Acieries Peunies de Burbach-Eich-Dudelange, S.A. Burbach, Sarrebruck, Luxembourg.	Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Daniel Adamson & Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.	Douglas Motors (1932), Ltd., Bristol.
Admiralty.	Deutsche Kabel Werke, A.G., Berlin.
Air Ministry.	Earl of Dudley's Colliery.
Air Service Training, Ltd., Hamble, Southampton.	English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.
Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow and Willesden.	Ericcson, Ltd., Nottingham.
Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.	Everett and Edgcumbe, Hendon.
A.S.E.A. Electric Co., Ltd., Sweden.	T. P. Francis, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Dagenham U.D.C.
Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.	Messrs. Fried Krupp, A.G. Friedrich Alfred-Hütte, Reinhausen (Neiderrhein), Germany.
Aveling and Porter, Ltd., Rochester.	General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.	Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester.
W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford.	Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Queen Anne's Lodge, Westminster.
Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd. (Gorton), Manchester.	Herde Green & Co., Ltd., Cannonley, Keighley.
J. Blakeborough, Ltd., Brighouse.	Hadfields (Merton), Ltd., Mitcham, Surrey.
Braith and Dickinson, Ltd., Burnley.	Hawthorn, Davey & Co., Ltd., Leeds.
Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London.	Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.
British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.	Richard Hill & Co., Middlesbrough.
Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.	Hill and Smith, Ltd., Staffs.
Brooks and Doxey, Ltd., Stockport.	R. Hoe & Co., Ltd., London.
Bruce, Peebles & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.	Hopkin and Williams, Ltd., London.
Geo. Butler & Co., Sheffield.	W. M. Hunt, Esq., Birmingham.
The Butterley Co., Ltd., Butterley Ironworks, Derby.	Hunter-Penrose, Ltd., London.
Callenders Cables and Construction Co., Ltd.	Hutchinson & Co., Ltd., London.
Cambridge Instrument Co., Cambridge.	Imperial Airways, Ltd., Croydon.
Canadian Government.	Imperial Steelworks, Sheffield.
Cannock Chase Colliery Co., Ltd., Staffs.	Robert Ingham Clark & Co., Ltd., London.
Carter, Paterson & Co., Ltd., London.	Institute of Decorators.
Chamberlain and Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham.	Johnson and Phillips, Ltd., London.
Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan.	George Kent, Ltd., Luton.
Concrete, Ltd., Leeds.	
R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., Leeds.	
Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.	

John Lang and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.
 Lanrence, Scott and Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.
 Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Altringham.
 R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.
 Lumsden Machine Co., Ltd., Gateshead.

Allen MacLellan Glass Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
 George Mann & Co., Ltd., Leeds.
 Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.
 Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.
 Merryweather and Sons, Ltd., Greenwich.
 Engineer-in-Chief, Mersey Dock and Harbour Board.
 Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.
 Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
 Mirrlees, Watson & Co., Glasgow.
 A. G. Mumford, Ltd., Colchester.
 National Gas and Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.

Park Gate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.
 Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Wednesbury.
 Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.
 Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., Aldwych, W.C. 2.
 Platt Bros., Ltd., Oldham.
 Plenty and Son, Ltd., Newbury.
 Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., London.
 Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Battersea.
 Pulsometer Eng. Co., Reading.

The Record Electrical Co., Ltd., Altringham.
 Rees Roturho Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.
 A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne.
 A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
 Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.
 Royce, Ltd., Manchester.
 Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.

Wm. Scriven & Co., Leeds.
 "Sentinel" Wagon Works Ltd., Shrewsbury.
 Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
 Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G., Berlin.
 H. J. Skelton & Co., London.
 E. A. Slater, Esq., Borough Surveyor, Newport, Isle of Wight.
 S. Smith and Sons (Motor Accessories), Ltd., Birmingham.
 Societe Anonyme d'Ougrce - Marihaye, Ougrce, Belgium.
 Soc. Anon. Hauts Fourneaux et Acieries de Differdange-St.-Ingbert-Rumelange, Luxembourg.
 Soc. Anon. Des Hauts Fourneaux et Fonderies de Pont-A-Mousson, Pont-A-Mousson, France.
 Stanton Ironworks, Ltd., Nottingham.
 H.M. Stationery Office.
 J. Sterne & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
 Surrey Flying Services, Ltd., Croydon.
 Swedish Government.

Tangyes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
 John Thompson & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.
 J. I. Thorncroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.
 Timson, Bullock and Barber, Ltd., Kettering.
 Tomlinsons (Rochdale), Ltd., Rochdale.
 W. H. S. Tripp, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, River Weir Commissions, Sunderland.
 T. Tyrer & Co., Ltd., Stratford.

Vereinigte Stahlwerke, A. G. Dusseldorf, Germany.

Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.
 Wharton Crane and Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport.
 R. Wheen & Son, Ltd., Deptford.
 Whipp and Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.
 Messrs. Frank Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., Shipley.
 Wilson Bros. (Leeds), Ltd., Holbeck.
 Wilts United Dairies, Ltd., Buckingham.
 E. Winsfield, Esq., M.I.M. and C.E., Surveyor, Bucks.

129. The number of Indian students on the books of the Inns of Court at the end of the Trinity Term, 1932, was as follows:—

Gray's Inn	-	-	-	-	113
Inner Temple	-	-	-	-	94
Lincoln's Inn	-	-	-	-	197
Middle Temple	-	-	-	-	172
					—
					576

The corresponding figure in the preceding year was 612.

Section IV.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

130. The total number of Government Scholars and other special students under the supervision of the Department during the period was 217, distributed as follows:—

I. Students holding scholarships awarded by the Government of India or by Provincial Governments:—

Men:

(a) At Oxford or Cambridge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(b) At other Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
(c) Technical and professional training	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
(d) In schools, works and factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53

Women in

(a) At Oxford and Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) At other Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(c) Professional training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(d) School visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

II. Students in receipt of Grants-in-aid ..:

13

III. Scholars entrusted to the supervision of the High Commissioner by various Indian States, Trust Funds, &c. :—

(a) Sussex Trust Scholars (including two women)	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) Silver Wedding Fund Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	11
(c) Lytton Moslem Scholar	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Prince of Wales' Reception Fund Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	2
(e) King Edward Memorial Fund Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	5
(f) Various Trust Funds...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(g) Courts of Wards	...	...	...	...	...	2
						— 40

(h) State Scholars from—

Bahawalpur	...	...	...	...	...	7
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bhawanagar	...	...	...	...	...	1
Junagadh	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	4
						— 23
						— 217

131. The academic and other successes obtained by Government Scholars are recorded above under their respective Universities, but special mention may perhaps be made of Mr. M. Damodaran (Madras), who obtained the Degree of D.Sc. (London) in Bio-Chemistry ; Mr. S. A. Saletore (Madras), the Degree of Ph.D. (Liverpool) in Chemical Technology ; Mr. Syed Hedayetullah (Bengal), the Degree of Ph.D. (London) in Botany ; Mr. T. P. Das Gupta (Bengal), the Degree of Ph.D. (London) in Geology ; Mr. S. N. Shukla (United Provinces), the Degree of Ph.D. in Chemistry ; Mr. B. R. Seth (Government of India) obtained the Degree of M.Sc. (London) in Mathematics ; Mr. H. L. Bhagat (Punjab) was awarded the Degree of M.Sc. (Louisiana, U.S.A.) in Sugar Technology ; Mr. A. Y. Swamy (Madras), the Degree of M.Sc. (Tech., Manchester) in Paper Manufacture ; Mr. Jang Bir Singh (Burma), the Degree of B.Sc. (London) with First Class Honours in Engineering ; Mr. R. P. Sinha (Bihar and Orissa), the First Class Colliery Manager's Certificate.

132. A complete list of the Scholars, showing their subjects of study and training in Universities, Colleges or Works, will be found in Appendix III. It will be noted that there is a decrease in the number of State Scholars under training in this country, due to the financial stringency and consequent necessity for economy which has obliged the various Local Governments not only to suspend the award of new scholarships, but also to refuse extension to Scholars who had proved satisfactory in every respect, and who in normal circumstances would have been allowed to extend their period of study or training before returning to India.

133. The opportunity may perhaps be taken to enquire whether any real gain has accrued to India from the State Scholarships so liberally granted since the scheme was first established. On the whole, it may be said that the system has been a success and that India sooner or latter will reap the benefit of the Scholars who each year return well qualified in various branches of Arts, Science, Medicine, Education, Technology, &c. The successes have been numerous and the failures few. The failures have generally been due to the fact that the Scholars concerned had not adequate training in their selected subject before leaving India. This remark is especially applicable to Scholars sent for training in the various branches of Technology. The present day scientific specialisation in industry involves a sound preparatory training on the theoretical side usually by means of a preliminary University Degree Course. Unless a Scholar has had this thorough preliminary training before leaving India he may be obliged on his arrival here to devote his first year or even longer to the theoretical study of his subject. As an instance, mention may be made of the case of a Scholar who was sent for special training in "oil technology and distillation." Training in this branch is essentially postgraduate as it involves a sound knowledge of Chemistry especially on its industrial side. The Scholar concerned had not this qualification on arrival here and had accordingly to spend the whole tenure of his scholarship in studying for a Degree in Chemistry, which in the event he failed to obtain, with the result that he was unable to proceed to the special training for which the scholarship had been awarded.

134. In view of the importance to India of a supply of well-trained and enthusiastic teachers, it is a pleasure to record that the Scholars sent for training in

Education have generally an excellent record to their credit. Formerly, it was largely the practice for Scholars sent for training in this branch first to devote their first year to taking a Diploma in Education and thereafter to obtain a postgraduate Degree such as M.A. or M.Ed. in this subject. But it was felt that greater advantage to Indian education would accrue if such Scholars, after obtaining their Diploma, were to spend their second year in obtaining experience of the best methods of organisation and instruction in the various types of English schools. Their second year is now generally spent in actual teaching practice, and the thanks of the High Commissioner are due to the various Local Education Authorities who are good enough to provide the necessary facilities.

135. Whilst the various Indian Governments who give State Scholarships make it quite clear that the award implies no guarantee of State service or employment, it is greatly to be regretted that many stipendiaries find great difficulty in obtaining posts for which their qualifications well fit them when they return to India, and are often obliged to accept work of any kind. It seems most desirable that the position in this respect should be carefully considered, and that close collaboration between the Governments concerned and the Indian Universities and Colleges, in so far as University students are concerned, and with the industries so far as Technical Scholars are concerned, should be organised.

136. During the period under review the Civil Aviation Scholars, except two whose scholarships have been extended for special training, have returned to India. The cordial thanks of the High Commissioner are due to the officers of the Air Ministry who have courteously and readily given valuable advice and assistance to these Scholars.

137. Numerous applications for financial assistance to enable them to complete their studies were again received from students engaged on advanced or research work. From the funds placed at his disposal each year by various Local Governments in India, the High Commissioner, after careful consideration of all the applications received, made grants to 13 students, a list of whom is given in Appendix III. Many of the recipients of these grants completed their studies during the year, and their theses in each case received high praise from the authorities under whom they had worked.

Section V.

STUDENTS ENTRUSTED TO THE CHARGE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

138. Twenty-four students were entrusted by parents or guardians to the charge of the High Commissioner during the period under review. Seventeen of these students were looked after directly by the Department, six were placed in the care of the Local Adviser at Glasgow, and one at Manchester. For the Indian students at Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, the respective University authorities undertake this responsibility, and during the year there were 18 students under the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford, three students under the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge, and six students under the University Adviser to Indian Students at Edinburgh.

Section VI.

SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK.

139. The Report of the House Management Committee of the Hostel at 21, Cromwell Road, for the year ending the 31st March 1932, again gives a record of the useful service which this Institution renders to the Indian student community. During the year the Committee consisted of the following: Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Chairman, Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A., Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., I.C.S., Miss Beck (representing the National Indian Association), Mr. P. K. Dutt, M.Sc., and the Warden, Mr. A. D. Bonarjee (ex-officio member). Dr. Paranjpye resigned the Chairmanship on his return to India, and the Committee unanimously placed on record their appreciation of and thanks for the sympathetic and able guidance which he had given to the Hostel during the three years of his Chairmanship. The Committee also recorded with pleasure the continued good services rendered by the members of the staff, several of whom have served the Hostel for periods varying from six to 13 years.

140. The following figures show the number of students who have sought accommodation at the Hostel during the past three years:—

		1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
New arrivals from India ...	... ... ...	217	147	126
Arrivals from London and neighbourhood	... ...	43	40	43
Arrivals from other parts of the United Kingdom, the Continent and overseas...	... ... ...	255	318	244
Total number of arrivals ...	... ...	515	505	413
Number of individual students accommodated...	...	425	437	304
Daily average of residents	... ... ...	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
Number of "refusals" for the year	... ...	42	13	6

The word "refusals" in the above table is used in the sense that accommodation was not available in the Hostel when the students first arrived, but in every case arrangements were made for their temporary accommodation elsewhere in the neighbourhood and they were taken into the Hostel as vacancies arose.

141. The statement of the receipts and expenditure at the Hostel during the year ending March 1932 is given in Appendix II. The total charge to Indian revenues was £1,889 18s. 8d. as compared with £2,279 19s. 1d. in the previous year.

142. The social services rendered to the Hostel by the National Indian Association and Northbrook Society were maintained on their usual generous scale. Notable events during the year included receptions to meet the delegates to the second session of the Round Table Conference, and to welcome Lord and Lady Irwin on their return home from India. About 200 students and their guests were present on each of these occasions, and the proceedings were marked by the utmost goodwill and cordiality. Amongst notable lectures special mention may be made of those delivered by Mr. Luigi Villari on "Italy," by Mr. D. C. Kuangson Young, the Chinese Consul-General, on "The Sino-Japanese Crisis," by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on "The Message of Life," and by Sir Selywn Fremantle on "The League of Nations."

143. Early in January Sir Selwyn and Lady Fremantle were "At Home" to a large number of students and visitors who, during the course of a very pleasant evening, were treated to an interesting conjuring display.

144. The Northbrook Society has continued its useful work during the year under review in rendering financial aid by means of grants-in-aid to two Indian students, each grant being of the value of £50. During the year the Society suffered a heavy loss by the death of its President, Lord Harris. Sir M. M. Bhowanagree continued to act as its Chairman and Sir Atul Chatterjee was appointed one of the Trustees of the Society's funds.

145. It is gratifying to note that in spite of the decrease of new arrivals from India during the year the Indian Students Accommodation Committee was freely consulted and 54 new arrivals were actually placed in private families as against 45 the year before. The total number of students for whom accommodation was arranged during the period under review was 121, of whom 81 were placed with private families, 34 in boarding houses and approved lodgings and six in holiday homes. The work done by the Committee is all the more useful and necessary in that School or College hostel accommodation in London is extremely limited, so that only a very small proportion of the total number of students are able to secure residential accommodation.

146. The Indian Students' Loan Fund Committee continued its most useful work in assisting the many deserving cases that came within its scope. During the financial year 1931-32 liberal donations were received from the Hyderabad State (£200), Mr. G. D. Birla (£100), Sir P. D. Pattani (£50), and the Maharaja of Dabangha (£25), and small subscriptions amounting to £110 5s. 2d. The contribution from Indian revenues amounted to £200 and repayments by students £235 3s. 6d. The number of loans advanced during the year was 53 and amounted to £736 0s. 8d. as compared with 55, totalling £980 14s., in the previous year. Eleven students (included in the above total) were assisted with return passages to India either partially or in full at a total cost of £254 17s. 1d. as compared with 15 passages in 1930 at a total cost of £489 13s. 3d. On the 31st December 1931

Northbrook Society.

Accommodation Committee.

Indian Students' Loan Fund.

the sum of £4,035 10s. 4d. was due from students in respect of their loans, £87 2s. 1d. was written off as irrecoverable and the liability of the Committee to Indian revenues amounted to £1,460.

147. The Report of the Indian Gymkhana Club for the year 1931 records another Gymkhana Club. successful year. The Cricket section completed 63 matches, winning 36, drawing 15 and losing 12. The Lawn Tennis section, however, suffered owing to the uncertainty of the weather, which rendered the Courts practically unplayable from the middle of June. Out of 11 matches only three could be played owing to weather conditions. One was won, one was lost and one drawn. During the year under review the Club suffered a loss in the death of a valuable patron in Lady M. Dorab Tata, who was the first lady to become a member of the Club.

148. During the year 1931 the Indian Students' Union and Hostel at 112, Gower Street, had a total membership of 473, of whom 284 were new members. Owing to the financial stringency prevailing alike in India and in this country there was a reduction in income, and though the strictest economy was practised, necessary expenditure on repairs and renovations led to a deficit on the year's working of about £572. The social and welfare activities of the Union were again successfully carried on, a special feature of the year being the visits paid by distinguished Indians who gave addresses to crowded meetings. The Union continued to work in close co-operation with other student organisations and societies, and joint conferences were held with the Society of Friends, the Overseas League and other organisations for the discussion of political, religious and philosophic questions. A new departure was the gatherings arranged by various Rotary clubs throughout the country, who invited members to lunch and then showed them the important and historical places of interest in their towns.

149. During the period under review the Department had to deal with a large number of cases of serious illness and destitution. No less than 24 students had to be repatriated to India, their passages being defrayed from funds secured either from their guardians in India or by means of temporary loans from the Indian Students' Loan Fund Committee. Five students included in the above total had been involved in serious financial difficulties, having incurred considerable debts, and the Department undertook the onerous task of straightening out their affairs with funds secured from their guardians. Four cases of serious illness came to the notice of the Department during the year, and of these, two unfortunately died in this country and two returned to India, though one of the latter unfortunately died on reaching home. There have been two cases of mental illness and both are still receiving treatment in mental institutions in this country. The Department has, in addition, devoted a considerable amount of time in tracing a number of students who had lost touch with their people in India.

Section VII.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

150. It had been anticipated that, owing to general conditions in India, the number of applications for admission to educational institutions for the academic year under review here would show a marked decrease. But, as will be seen from the figures given in paragraph 2 of the Report, there is only a small decrease in the number of individual students who sought the advice and guidance of the Department on arrival and during their sojourn here, whilst there is an actual increase in the number of students on whose behalf the Universities and Colleges, &c., have been approached. The total number of Indian students thus remains almost at the same level as during the preceding four or five years. Despite the splendid record of academic and other successes recorded in paragraphs 5-107 above, and to the gratifying increase in the number of students qualified to begin and, as their results show, successfully to complete advanced and research work in all branches of arts, science and technology, it may be repeated, as has been emphasised in previous Reports, that there are still far too many who would have been well advised to stay in their own country and take advantage of the excellent courses of study and training now available at the Indian Universities. This remark is especially applicable to the appreciable number who come without any qualification entitling them to exemption from the Matriculation or similar entrance examination of Universities and Colleges in this country and are thus obliged to spend six months to a year in passing an examination which w

qualify them for admission, and some of whom have only too often no clear idea of the course of study or training which they wish to pursue and the use to which they expect to put it if and when completed.

151. But it is not only these young and unqualified students who, in the majority of cases, ought never to have left India. Setting aside the happily increasing number of those who have taken high honours and postgraduate degrees at their Indian Universities and are thus well qualified to take full advantage of western methods of training and research, it is not too much to say that there appears to be no sound reason why so many students who have already graduated at an Indian University should find it necessary to come here for further study or training which they could just as well get in their own country. One reason, of course, is the exaggerated value which still appears to be attached to an English degree and the still lingering belief that an additional qualification of this kind is bound to improve the prospect of obtaining a Government post or employment of some kind. Many such students seem unable or unwilling to realise that the degrees of their own Indian Universities receive full recognition by the Public Service Commission for the purposes of recruitment to the various Services and that their chances of private employment are not likely to be appreciably increased by merely taking an additional academic course or a period of practical training in this country. Despite the abundant evidence to show that many of the students who return to their own country, in numerous instances with excellent qualifications, are unable, especially in the present depressed state of commerce and industry, to obtain employment of any kind, the migration continues, not only resulting in a serious waste of time and money, but also causing deep disappointment and anxiety to parents or guardians who may have made considerable sacrifices to send their sons or wards abroad. However necessary or desirable it may have been in the past for large numbers of young Indian students to seek higher education and training abroad, the special reasons which led to this exodus no longer hold good to anything like the same extent, and it is indubitable that from every point of view India stands to gain a great deal if the annual migration of so many of her young students can be checked or appreciably reduced. The hope may again be expressed that public opinion in India will in course of time be sufficiently roused to recognise the importance of the question so that every possible step may be taken to encourage young Indians to pursue and complete their studies at Universities in their own country.

152. In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, it is perhaps desirable to repeat that the foregoing remarks are in no way intended to cast any reflection on the conduct, work and progress of the general body of Indian students during their stay in this country. Apart from the comparatively small number who waste their time and money by neglecting their studies and by falling into extravagant and dissolute ways, the particulars supplied in Section II are ample testimony to the fact that the great majority apply themselves diligently and successfully to their studies, whilst not neglecting those social and corporate activities which form so large and important a part of University life in this country. From the daily contact in the class-room and on the playing field the Indian and English student are bound to get a better understanding of each other, and it is not too much to hope that the many friendships thus formed and fostered may in course of time have fruitful and beneficial results for both countries.

153. During the period under review the close personal contact which has been established with the Universities and Educational Institutions generally throughout the country has been maintained, and personal visits have been paid to Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield and Southampton by the High Commissioner and by officers of the Department. Special mention should be made of the reception to the Indian students at Oxford given by the High Commissioner in February 1932 at University College (by the courtesy of the Master, Sir Michael Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B., M.A.) and of the reception given by him at Cambridge in June 1932 to the Indian students at that University. Both functions were greatly appreciated. In addition, visits were also paid by officers of the Department to His Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth and to various firms throughout the country who have been good enough to accept Government scholars for practical training in various branches. From the statistics furnished in Appendix IV it will be seen that there is scarcely a University or College throughout the country which has not its quota of Indian students, and it is a tribute to their general good conduct and discipline that adverse-

individual reports are few and far between. The authorities have dealt most courteously and sympathetically with the applications submitted of behalf of Indian students, and have taken a real interest in the progress and welfare of those whom they have admitted. Professors, Heads of Departments and members of the teaching staffs generally often personally take great trouble to encourage and assist their Indian students in various ways, and they frequently call the High Commissioner's attention to those whose ability and progress have especially impressed them. It is accordingly all the more to be regretted that during the period under review there have been instances of students whose admission to a particular institution had been arranged, but who either failed to put in an appearance or, after having registered, for various reasons, often unsatisfactory, sought admission elsewhere without notifying the authorities of the original University or College concerned. Conduct of this kind not only causes unnecessary trouble and inconvenience, but also often results in the loss of vacancies which had been reserved for Indian students and for which other well-qualified candidates would have been admitted. One of the constituent Colleges of the University of London which has been especially generous and sympathetic in its attitude towards its Indian students, had several cases of this kind during the period under review, whilst at Oxford and Cambridge, where the competition for the strictly limited number of vacancies is exceedingly keen, no less than four applicants who had been accepted not only failed to turn up but did not notify the Colleges concerned in time to allow other candidates to be considered. The University and College authorities, however, generously recognise that conduct of this kind is confined to a very small number of their Indian applicants. Nevertheless, as it is understood that the University authorities throughout the country have at present under consideration, owing to the acute pressure on their accommodation and the increasing cost of the facilities provided, the whole question of the admission of overseas students, it is earnestly to be hoped that the ready welcome now given to Indian students and the fine traditions of academic and other distinctions established by successive generations will not be impaired and prejudiced by conduct of the kind to which it has been thought desirable to call attention.

154. The number of Indian women students coming to this country has shown a small but steady increase during the last few years, and there are now just over 100, of whom the majority are pursuing courses in London leading to qualifications in Medicine and Education. Many of them seek the advice and guidance of the Department not only about their academic and other courses, but also in regard to suitable accommodation both during the session and for the vacations. Excursions were on various occasions arranged on their behalf, including a visit to the Tower of London and to the headquarters of Messrs J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., where the party were most kindly entertained by the firm.

155. A reference to Section VI of the Report will show that the social and welfare work which the Department is called upon to do continues to be an important part of its duties. The prevailing financial conditions in India have inevitably resulted in an increased number of students who, often through no fault of their own, found themselves in financial difficulties, were unable to continue the studies for which they had come to this country, and were obliged to seek assistance to return home. In this connection a tribute is due to the readiness with which the Indian students in this country, often at considerable sacrifice to themselves, come to the assistance of their compatriots in times of difficulty and distress and render them all the help in their power.

156. Despite the warnings given in previous Reports, numerous instances of serious illness have come to the notice of the Department, and it cannot be too strongly emphasised that parents and guardians are running a grave risk if they allow their sons or wards to leave India before they have had a thorough medical examination to determine their fitness to stand the rigours of the English climate and the new conditions which they have to face on their arrival in this country.

157. In conclusion, I should like to thank the Educational Officers and the clerical staff of the Department for their continued loyal and efficient support.

THOMAS QUAYLE.

16th January 1933.

APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1931-32.

(A.)—FROM INDIAN REVENUES:—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Scholarships:—							
Allowances of Government Scholars	...	...	...	29,466	6	3	
Passages	...	...	...	2,266	3	0	
Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	718	7	4	
Premiums, Fees, &c.	...	...	...	4,278	8	4	
		36,724	4	11	(a 1)		
(2) Special Grants-in-Aid:—							
Central	...	...	...	175	0	0	
Bengal	...	...	...	388	10	6	
United Provinces	...	...	...	80	0	0	
		643	10	0			
(3) Allowances, &c. of selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service	...	...	...	29,774	13	6	(a 2)
(4) Allowances, &c., of Burma Forest Probationers	...	...	...	2,743	4	10	
(5) Grants to Educational and other bodies:—							
Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students	...	...	...	300	0	0	
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee	...	...	...	540	4	2	
Grant to University of Edinburgh for expenses of University Adviser to Indian Students	...	...	...	245	0	0	
Advance to Indian Students Loan Fund	...	...	...	200	0	0	
		1,285	4	2			
(6) 21, Cromwell Road:—							
Rent, Rates and Taxes	...	...	...	909	1	1	
Salary and Allowance to Warden	...	...	...	451	19	8	
Repairs, Renovations, &c.	...	...	...	8	10	4	
Allowance for incidental expenses	...	...	...	39	3	2	
Grant towards Library	...	...	...	25	0	0	
Grant towards House expenses	...	...	...	438	8	3	
Telephone	...	...	...	18	6	2	
		1,890	8	8			
(7) Accommodation Committee:—							
Travelling Expenses, Postage, &c.	...	...	...	25	7	11	
Allowance to Secretary	...	...	...	61	0	2	
		86	8	1			
(B.)—FROM PRIVATE SOURCES:—							
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship	...	...	...	27,098	11	5	
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers	...	...	...	2,775	5	8	
		29,873	17	1			

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1931-32.

SALARIES: Office Staff	...	...	...	...	...	5,353	8	2
HONORARIA: Local Advisers at Manchester and Glasgow	...	...	...	...	...	232	0	0
						5,585	8	2
Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	124	15	8
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	6
						5,736	0	4(b)

		(1)	(2)
(a) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below:—		£	s. d.
Central	...	7,898	0 3
Madras	...	3,566	9 3
Bombay	...	383	2 7
Bengal	...	4,483	13 11
United Provinces	...	7,881	5 3
Punjab	...	2,045	10 1
Burma	...	6,035	5 8
Bihar and Orissa	...	3,568	0 11
Central Provinces	...	1,085	2 5
Assam	...	246	14 7
		£36,724	4 11
		29,774	13 6

(b) This, as in previous years, does not include any proportionate charge for services and staff shared with other Departments of the Office of the High Commissioner.

APPENDIX II.

21, CROMWELL ROAD. House Account, 1931-32.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Boarders	1,986	6	0	Wages and Insurance	744	13	3
Meals	425	11	2	Food	1,392	2	0
National Indian Association	70	0	0	Heating and Lighting	361	18	7
Library	25	0	0	Laundry	188	5	0
Storage of luggage, &c.	5	11	1	Maintenance and Contingencies	277	9	8
Billiard Table	26	3	0	Library	12	11	0
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiencies as between receipts and expenditure	432	8	3		£2,976	19	6
	£2,976	19	6				

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT, 1931-32.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Scholarship	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Government of India.				
Q. D. Ahmed ...	14.7.30	13.7.37	Mercantile Marine ...	Fairfield Engineering Co., Ltd.
*S. M. Ally ...	1.7.29	30.9.31	Aviation	Croydon Aerodrome.
*S. M. K. Alvi ...	27.8.28	26.8.31	Metallurgy	Sheffield University.
*D. K. D. Barma ...	13.9.29	6.4.31	Art	India House.
B. Basu ...	21.3.31	20.3.33	Railway Carriage and Wagon Probationer.	L.M.S., Derby.
B. S. Baswani ...	25.4.32	24.4.37	Marine Engineering (R.I.M.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
*S. S. Chaudhuri ...	13.9.29	6.4.31	Art	India House.
B. K. Dhar ...	7.10.29	6.10.36	Mercantile Marine ...	Armstrong, Whitworth Securities Co., Ltd., Newcastle.
E. J. Earlo ...	4.7.30	3.10.33	Aviation	De Havilland Technical School.
V. R. Godbole ...	25.8.30	24.8.33	Printing	London School of Printing.
B. K. Gupta ...	11.7.31	10.7.33	Mercantile Marine ...	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
*Miss A. R. N. Husain ...	26.9.28	25.9.32	Geography ... *	University College, London.
*Miss C. B. Joshi ...	21.10.29	20.10.32	English	St. Hilda's College, Oxford.
W. K. Katre ...	11.7.31	10.7.33	Mercantile Marine ...	William Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.
M. M. Khan ...	17.3.31	16.3.33	Railway Mechanical Probationer.	S.R.
N. H. Khandker ...	18.8.30	17.8.33	Printing	London School of Printing.
M. I. Kidwai ...	11.7.31	10.7.33	Mercantile Marine ...	Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.
*B. B. Lal ...	29.6.32	—9.32	Advanced Aviation ...	Air Service Training, Ltd., Hamble.
K. C. Lal ...	17.3.31	16.3.33	Railway Locomotive Probationer.	G.W.R., Swindon.
B. M. A. Latif ...	10.9.32	9.9.35	English	Trinity College, Cambridge.
B. N. Lele ...	2.4.30	1.4.35	Marine Engineering (R.I.M.)	Vickers, Armstrong, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.
D. A. Moghe ...	14.7.30	13.7.37	Mercantile Marine ...	Vickers, Armstrong, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.
D. P. Mukerjee ...	24.8.31	23.8.34	Printing	London School of Printing.
P. K. Mukherjee ...	7.10.29	6.10.36	Mercantile Marine ...	Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co., Ltd.
I. K. Mumtaz ...	25.4.32	24.4.37	Marine Engineering (R.I.M.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
P. N. Murthi ...	9.8.32	8.2.35	Railway Electrical Probationer.	L.M.S., London.
*M. G. Pradhan ...	1.7.29	30.9.31	Aviation	Croydon Aerodrome.
K. L. Puri ...	4.7.30	3.10.33	Aviation	De Havilland Technical School.
C. J. Ram ...	11.9.31	10.9.34	Economics ...	St. John's College, Cambridge.
S. H. A. Razzaqui ...	7.10.29	6.10.36	Mercantile Marine ...	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
*A. N. Sen ...	19.8.29	18.8.32	Printing	R. Hoe & Co., Ltd., London.
*L. M. Sen ...	13.9.29	6.4.31	Art	India House.
B. R. Seth ...	8.9.30	7.9.33	Mathematics ...	University College, London.
D. N. Shankar ...	2.4.30	1.4.35	Marine Engineering (R.I.M.)	R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd.
*E. B. Sheikh ...	7.9.29	6.9.32	Economics ...	University College, London.
*Gurdyal Singh ...	28.10.29	27.1.32	Aviation	De Havilland Aircraft Co.
*Man Mohan Singh ...	1.7.29	30.9.31	Aviation	Croydon Aerodrome.
B. S. Sood ...	12.7.30	11.7.37	Mercantile Marine ...	Armstrong, Whitworth Securities Co., Ltd., Newcastle.
H. V. M. Stewart ...	21.3.31	20.3.33	Railway Mechanical Probationer.	L.N.E.R., Newcastle.
*R. C. Ukil ...	13.9.29	6.4.31	Art	India House.
Assam.				
S. G. C. Goswami ...	6.10.30	5.10.33	Mechanical Engineering...	National Gas Engines, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyme.

* Returned to India.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Bengal.				
*A. M. Ahmed ...	27.9.28	30.6.32	Automobile Engineering	L.G.O.C.
Miss A. Banerjea ...	15.9.30	14.9.33	English	Society of Home Students, Oxford.
*A. C. Bhattacharji ...	9.9.30	8.9.32	Teaching	School visits.
*S. K. Dutta ...	24.9.28	23.9.31	Textiles	College of Technology, Manchester.
*S. M. Ghosh ...	12.8.29	18.10.31	Ferro Concrete	Ill.
†T. P. Das Gupta ...	31.10.27	30.10.31	Geology	Royal College of Science.
*S. Hedayatullah ...	28.9.29	27.9.32	Plant Genetics	King's College, London.
*H. Z. A. Kabir ...	24.9.28	23.9.31	Modern Greats	Exeter College, Oxford.
*M. S. Khan ...	21.9.29	20.9.32	Printing	McLagan & Cumming, Edinburgh, and H.M. Stationery Office.
P. C. Lahiri ...	29.9.30	28.9.33	Sanskrit	School of Oriental Studies, London.
H. Mukerji ...	30.9.29	29.9.32	Modern History	St. Catharine's Society, Oxford.
*M. A. Rahim ...	9.9.30	8.9.32	Teaching	School visits.
S. P. Sinha ...	1.9.30	30.9.32	Waterproofing of Fabrics	I.O.C.O., Ltd., and Germany.
Bihar and Orissa.				
M. K. Ahmed ...	6.10.30	5.10.33	English	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge.
*A. Bhattacharya ...	21.12.28	20.12.31	Fuel Technology	Koppers Association, Germany.
*M. A. Fattah ...	7.9.29	6.9.32	Textiles	Billsko, Poland.
†G. Gupta ...	26.10.31	25.10.32	Civil Engineering ...	T. P. Francis, Esq., M.I.C.E.
†S. Jha ...	21.9.31	20.9.34	Comparative Philology ...	School of Oriental Studies, London.
*M. R. Kazimi ...	6.9.30	5.9.32	Jute Spinning and Weaving	Dundee Technical College.
S. K. Misra ...	1.9.30	30.8.33	Mechanical Engineering ...	Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.
P. K. Nanda ...	30.9.29	29.9.32	Paper	Canada.
C. C. Pathak ...	7.10.29	6.10.32	Electrical Engineering ...	English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.
*F. Rahman ...	14.10.29	13.10.32	English	University College, London.
*B. N. Rohatgi ...	15.9.30	14.9.32	Economics	London School of Economics.
R. Sahay ...	8.9.30	7.9.33	Fuel Technology ...	Combustion Engineering, Ltd., Derby.
†R. P. Sinha ...	12.9.27	11.6.32	Coal Mining	Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.
Bombay.				
R. N. Bankapur ...	16.9.29	15.2.33	Textiles	College of Technology, Manchester.
*Miss S. Paranjpye ...	13.9.26	12.9.29	Mathematics	
Burma.				
Maung Hla Bu ...	26.9.31	25.9.34	Philosophy	King's College, London.
Miss Gertrudo Carr ...	21.9.30	20.9.33	English	University College, London.
Ma Than E ...	4.9.31	3.4.33	Teaching	Maria Grey Training College, London.
V. S. John ...	15.9.30	14.9.33	Surgery	Guy's Hospital, London.
†C. C. Kapila ...	26.9.29	25.9.32	Radiology	Vienna.
Maung Khin ...	22.9.30	21.9.33	Horticulture	Reading University.
*Tan Gwin Leong ...	29.8.30	28.4.32	Teaching	School visits.
Maung Maung ...	22.9.30	21.9.33	Architecture	Bartlett School of Architecture, London.
*Maung Ba Maung ...	28.9.28	27.9.31	Co-operation	London School of Economics.
Maung Thien Maung(I)	3.10.30	2.10.33	Medicine	Guy's Hospital Medical School.
*Maung Thein Maung(II)	22.9.30	21.9.33	Bookselling	Ill.
Maung Myo Min ...	21.9.31	20.9.34	English	University College, London.
†Maung Yone Mo ...	23.9.27	22.9.32	Mechanical Engineering ...	Armstrong, Whitworth Securities Co., Ltd., Newcastle.
*Maung Tun Ohn ...	15.8.27	31.10.31	Electrical Engineering ...	Royal Technical College, Glasgow.
B. P. Pal ...	9.10.29	8.1.33	Biology	Downing College, Cambridge.
Suraj Prakash ...	15.9.30	14.9.33	Dentistry	Royal Dental Hospital, London.
Maung Kyaw Sein ...	17.9.29	15.10.33	Civil Engineering ...	Manchester University.
Jang Bir Singh ...	22.9.30	21.9.33	Engineering ...	City and Guilds College, London.

* Returned to India.

+ Passage deferred.

† Special Scholarship.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Burma—cont.				
D. C. D'Souza ...	26.9.31	25.9.33	Structural Engineering ...	City and Guilds College, London.
Ma Thit ...	9.9.31	30.11.32	Midwifery ...	City of London Maternity Hospital.
*S. N. Tuck ...	28.9.28	27.9.31	Chemistry ...	St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.
*Maung Kbin Zaw ...	15.9.30	14.9.32	Librarianship ...	University College, London.
Central Provinces.				
Mahmud Ali ...	30.9.29	29.9.33	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
B. J. Badhe ...	30.9.29	15.10.32	Electrical Engineering ...	British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.
M. V. Mangalkar ...	30.9.29	28.4.33	Veterinary Science ...	Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.
Madras.				
S. Chandrasekharan ...	21.8.30	20.8.33	Physics Research ...	Trinity College, Cambridge
*M. Damodaran ...	31.8.27	30.11.31	Bio-Chemistry ...	Royal College of Science, London.
D. D. Daseen ...	29.9.30	25.9.33	Oceanography ...	Liverpool University.
U. K. Durai ...	5.10.29	4.10.33	Hydro-electric Engineering	English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.
P. Govindakrishnayya ...	22.10.28	21.10.32	Electrical Engineering ...	Imperial College, City and Guilds Engineering College.
*Miss Mary John ...	9.9.29	8.9.32	Education ...	Marin Grey Training College, London.
*M. A. Qadir ...	13.10.28	12.10.32	Textiles ...	Royal Technical College, Salford.
B. S. R. Rao ...	11.10.30	10.8.33	Chemistry Research ...	University College, London.
S. A. Salelore ...	7.10.29	6.10.32	Oils and Fats ...	Liverpool University.
A. V. Swami ...	30.9.29	29.3.33	Paper ...	College of Technology, Manchester.
M. S. Viswanathan ...	21.10.29	20.10.33	Electrical Engineering ...	A.S.E.A., Ltd., Sweden.
Punjab.				
*H. L. Bhagat ...	19.11.28	31.12.31	Sugar ...	Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U.S.A.
A. Din ...	23.9.29	22.9.33	Printing ...	Technical College, Leeds.
Miss Devendra K. Grewal ...	8.9.30	7.9.33	Psychology ...	University College, London.
Imayatullah ...	11.11.29	10.11.31	Arabic ...	School of Oriental Studies, London.
*Dev Raj Mehta ...	9.9.29	8.9.32	Entomology ...	Harvard University, U.S.A.
*H. Narain ...	17.9.29	16.9.32	Hydrogenation of Oils ...	Liverpool University.
G. Shaanker ...	19.9.31	18.9.33	Sanskrit ...	St. Catharine's Society, Oxford.
United Provinces.				
Farzand Ali ...	28.9.29	27.9.33	Veterinary Science ...	Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.
M. Ashiq ...	29.9.30	28.9.33	Mechanical Engineering ...	University College, Nottingham.
Miss L. D. Bonifacius ...	5.9.32	31.3.34	Teaching ...	Marin Grey Training College, London.
C. M. Chak ...	21.9.31	31.8.33	Mathematics ...	Christ's College, Cambridge.
*W. C. Chowdhury ...	6.9.30	31.3.32	Teaching ...	School visits.
A. S. Faruqi ...	22.9.30	21.9.33	Electrical Engineering ...	General Electric Co., Birmingham.
*S. M. Husain ...	3.10.27	31.7.32	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
*Miss H. J. M. Husain ...	2.9.30	31.3.32	Teaching ...	Oxford.
*R. A. Khan ...	6.9.30	31.3.32	Teaching ...	School visits.
D. S. Kothari ...	22.9.30	28.2.33	Magnetism Research ...	Clare College, Cambridge.
H. N. Mathur ...	22.4.31	Automobile Engineering	Vauxhall Motors, Coventry.	
*L. N. Mathur ...	8.10.28	7.10.31	Electrical Engineering ...	Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd.

* Returned to India.

† Deferred passage.

‡ Short-term Scholar.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
United Provinces cont.				
R. N. Mathur ...	29.9.30	28.9.33	Plant Physiology ...	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
*B. M. Mehrotra ...	1.9.30	31.8.32	Mathematics Research ...	University of Liverpool.
†K. K. Mehrotra ...	1.9.29	26.3.32	English	Society of St. Catharine's, Oxford.
U. C. Misra ...	28.9.29	27.9.33	Veterinary Science ...	Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.
*K. L. Muir ...	25.10.29	24.10.31	Boot and Shoe	Northampton Technical College.
*Z. Omar ...	8.4.32		Textiles	Technical College, Bradford.
A. R. Pachauri ...	21.9.31	31.8.33	Experimental Psychology	University College, London.
†P. G. Pande ...	13.10.28	31.8.32	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
*H. B. Shahi ...	1.10.28	30.9.32	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
†U. S. Sharga ...	28.9.29	27.9.32	Entomology	University of Edinburgh and Cornell University, U.S.A.
*S. N. Shukla ...	1.9.29	31.8.31	Electro Chemistry ...	University College, London.
*B. B. Singh ...	1.9.30	31.3.32	Teaching	School visits.
*R. S. Singh ...	7.9.29	6.9.32	Horticulture	Reading University.
*Sultan Singh ...	21.9.29	20.9.32	Agriculture	Reading University.
V. K. Srivastava ...	25.11.29	9.11.32	Electrical Engineering ...	General Electric Co., Ltd.
G. N. Vyas ...	22.9.30	21.9.33	Agriculture	Reading University.
*S. Zuhrie ...	1.10.28	30.9.30	Agriculture	Reading University.

SCHOLARS FROM INDIAN STATES.

Mysore.				
Y. Appajee ...	12.9.32		Medicine	University College, London.
*A. C. Devaraj ...			Radiology	Edinburgh.
*P. H. Nagappa ...			Mathematics	University College, London.
N. A. R. Nakim ...			Philosophy	St. John's College, Cambridge.
Baroda.				
K. G. Das ...			Ophthalmology	Moorfields Hospital, London.
*B. M. Desai ...			Co-operation ...	London School of Economics.
C. C. Divanji ...			Medical Radiology ...	London.
V. S. Sathe ...			Engineering ...	University College, London.
*L. Sundaram ...			Research ...	London.
V. V. Vadnerkar ...	25.9.32		Town Planning ...	University College, London.
Bahawalpur.				
*S. N. Ali ...			Engineering ...	Sheffield University.
G. M. K. Khakwani ...			Commerce ...	Edinburgh University.
*G. G. Khan ...			Engineering ...	Sheffield University.
M. A. Khan ...			Engineering ...	Sheffield University.
*G. M. Malik ...			Engineering ...	Sheffield University.
*R. K. Sardana ...			Engineering ...	Sheffield University.
*G. M. Subhani ...			Engineering ...	Sheffield University.
Junagadh.				
S. M. Kadri ...			Indian Civil Service ...	Tutors.
Kashmir.				
A. H. K. Durrani ...			Law ...	King's College, London.
J. N. Madan ...			Civil Engineering ...	King's College, London.
*M. A. Shahmiri ...			Law ...	King's College, London.
D. R. Sharma ...			Hydraulics and Water Turbines.	Gilbert Gilkes & Gordon, Ltd., Kendal.
Bhawanagar.				
B. N. Dave ...	6.9.32	5.9.35	Philosophy ...	University College, London.

* Returned to India.

† Deferred passage.

SCHOLARS SENT BY VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS, &c.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Sussex Trust.				
Miss Ruth Campbell ...	1.10.29	30.9.33	Medicine	London School of Medicine for Women.
*H. G. Chalke	3.10.27	2.10.30	B.A.	Private study.
D. Dixie	6.10.30	5.10.33	Mathematics and I.C.S. ...	University College, London.
*W. R. C. Littlewood ...	28.12.27	30.11.31	Mechanical Engineering ...	
*J. H. Ortiger	19.12.28	18.12.31	Engineering	Worthington, Simpkins, Ltd., Newark.
Miss Phyllis I. Patel. ...	18.4.31	17.4.33	Music	Royal Academy of Music.
T. J. Williams ...	7.10.29	6.10.33	Science	University College, London.
Lytton Moslem Scholarship.				
A. W. Khan	6.10.30	5.10.32	Economics	London School of Economics.
Silver Wedding Fund, Punjab.				
*G. A. Ahmed	1.4.26	31.7.32	Engineering	Bristol Corporation.
*M. R. Amund	1.10.30	30.9.34	Philosophy	University College, London.
B. Bhanot			Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College, London.
*D. M. Khan	1.10.26	30.9.31	Engineering	Glasgow University.
M. Z. Khan	1.10.28	30.9.32	Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College, London.
M. Masud	1.10.29	31.12.32	Veterinary Science	Royal Veterinary College, London.
*A. Nandi	1.4.31	31.3.32	Engineering	Aveling and Porter, Rochester.
Bhagwan Singh ...	1.10.29	30.9.32	Medicine	Various hospitals.
*K. Singh	1.10.31	30.9.32	Mycology	King's College, London.
Mohan Singh	1.10.30	30.9.33	M.R.C.P.	Various hospitals.
S. Swallhey	1.10.31	30.9.31	Agriculture	S.E. Agricultural College, Wye.
King Edward Memorial Fund Scholarship.				
D. R. Bhawalkar ...	19.9.32	18.9.34	Ph.D. (X Ray)	King's College, London.
*R. Kalimkur ...	21.8.29	31.1.32	Agricultural Statistics	Rothamsted Experimental Station.
M. R. Mundekar ...	21.9.31	20.9.33	Food Technology	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
†R. Thakur	17.9.28	16.7.32	Chemistry	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
M. V. Wazalwar ...	22.9.30	20.9.33	Geology	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
Prince of Wales Reception Fund Scholarship.				
H. H. Banerjee ...	19.9.32	18.9.33	Municipal Engineering	T. P. Francis, Esq., M.I.C.E.
*S. K. Jadhav ...	21.9.31	20.9.32	Municipal Engineering	T. P. Francis, Esq., M.I.C.E.
P. N. Kerawalla Trust.				
K. M. Anklesaria ...			Aviation	Air Service Training, Ltd., Hamble.
*M. K. Dinal			Engineering	Battersea Polytechnic, London.
*M. B. Daver			Medicine	London.
R. J. Kalsark ...			Medicine	London Hospitals.
R. P. Mehta ...			Medicine	St. Bartholomew's Medical College.
R. H. Nagarkar ...			Accounting and Auditing	London.
*K. Rattanashaw ...			Estate Management	College of Estate Management, London.
J. B. Screwvala ...			Actuarial	Institution of Actuaries.
B. K. Taloorkar ...			Indian Civil Service	University College, London.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
De Souza Trust.				
F. R. Anthony ...	23.12.31	22.12.31	Indian Civil Service ...	Tutors.
R. A. Stracey ...	1.7.30	30.9.33	Indian Civil Service ...	Tutors.
†J. C. Vyse ...	1.10.27	30.9.31	Indian Civil Service ...	Tutors.
Court of Wards: Madras.				
*A. Gopalswami Rao Sahib.			Bar	Middle Temple.
Balrampur.				
*S. A. J. Jafferi ...	1.10.30	30.9.33	Agriculture	Bristol University.

* Returned to India.

† Deferred passage.

STUDENTS AWARDED GRANTS-IN-AID, 1931-32.

Government	Name	Subject	University or College
UNITED PROVINCES	K. M. Ashraf ...	Social and Economic History.	School of Oriental Studies.
BOMBAY ...	Miss Z. Bamboat	History	University of Paris.
BENGAL ...	N. V. Banerji ...	Philosophy and Psychology.	University College, London.
BENGAL ...	A. N. Basu ...	Education	King's College, London.
BOMBAY ...	A. Duarte ...	History	University of Paris.
UNITED PROVINCES	G. B. Deodhar	X-radiation	King's College, London.
BENGAL ...	B. B. Ghosh ...	Economics	London School of Economics.
BOMBAY ...	S. D. Manerikar	Hydrodynamics	Cambridge.
BENGAL ...	K. C. Mazumder	Spectroscopy	Imperial College, London.
UNITED PROVINCES	C. D. Pande ...	Economic History ...	University of Paris.
BENGAL ...	S. R. Sen Gupta	Aerodynamics	Glasgow University.
BENGAL ...	P. K. Sen Gupta	Agricultural Plant Physiology	Imperial College, London.
BENGAL ...	S. Sen ...	Economics	University of Bonn.

APPENDIX IV.

Number of Indian Students at Universities and Colleges, &c., in Great Britain.

University or other Institution.		No. of new admissions during session 1931-32.	Total No. in attendance during session 1931-32.
ENGLAND :			
Birmingham University	...	7	18
Bristol University	...	5	22
Cambridge University	...	37	100
Durham University :			
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	...	5	15
College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	...	3	10
Exeter, University College	...	2	3
Leeds University	...	20	55
Liverpool University	...	20	28
London University :			
University College	...	68	135
King's College	...	41	81
Imperial College of Science	...	47	113
Bedford College for Women	...	2	3
East London College	...	6	14
London School of Economics	...	30 (24)*	106 (37)*
S.E. Agricultural College, Wye	...	3	4
Birkbeck College	...	6	8
London Day Training College	...	9	9
School of Oriental Studies	...	74	108 (19)*
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College	...	22	35
St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School	...	—	5
Guy's Hospital Medical School	...	14	19
St. George's Hospital Medical School	...	2	3
London Hospital Medical College	...	61	61
Middlesex Hospital Medical School	...	33	38
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School	...	2	5
London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women	...	6	16
University College Hospital Medical School	...	18	21
King's College Hospital Medical School	...	12	14
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School	...	7	14
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	...	27	27
Royal Dental Hospital of London, School of Dental Surgery	...	1	11
Bethlem Royal Hospital	...	1	2
Other Institutions :			
Goldsmith's College	...	1	1
Battersea Polytechnic	...	15	33
Chelsea Polytechnic	...	6	15
Northampton Polytechnic	...	5	11
Northern Polytechnic	...	2	2
London School of Printing	...	1	3
Faraday House, Electrical Engineering College	...	5	30
Maria Grey Training College	...	8	9
St. Mary's College, Lancaster Gate	...	1	2
Royal Academy of Music	...	—	2
Architectural Association School	...	1	2
Royal College of Art	...	—	2
Royal Institute of Public Health	...	10	20
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital	...	7	32
Royal Veterinary College	...	1	34
Longborough College	...	3	7
Manchester University (including Municipal College of Technology)	...	26	68
Midland Agricultural College	...	1	1
Nottingham, University College	...	4	7
Oxford University	...	28	1
Reading University	...	1	2

* Part-time or occasional students.

University or other Institution.				No. of new admissions during session 1931-32.	Total No. in attendance during session 1931-32.
ENGLAND—cont.					
Rothamsted Experimental Station	1	4
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University of Wales:					
University College, Aberystwyth	3	13
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University College, Cardiff	4	6
University College, Swansea	—	3
SCOTLAND:					
University of Edinburgh	28	159
University of Glasgow	11	71
St. Andrews University	1	5
IRELAND:					
Queen's University of Belfast	—	1
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University College, Dublin	1	1
Coomhe Hospital, Dublin	—	17
Rotunda Hospital, Dublin	—	15 (3)*-
EUROPE:					
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